THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1872.

Amusements To-day. Seoth's Theatre-James Conar. Bowery Theatre-Waife of New York. Bryant's Opera House -6th av and rid et Fifth Avenue Theatre-Diverce. Grand Opera House No Thoroughfare, Lina Edwin's Theatre—Opera Souds, with Almee Minn Edwin's Theatre—Open foods, with Almee.

Miblo's Gorden—The Black Crook.

Mew York Circus—14th st., opposite Academy of Mesiz.

Minuspie Theatre—Humpty Dumpty.

Man Francisco Minuscuela—505 Brandway.

Teny Paster's Opera House—Paniomine, Ac. Theatre Comique—The White Crook. Wood's Museum - Seasty and the Beart. Matines.

For the accommodation of persons residing up town, advertisements for Tun Sun will be rece our regular rates at the up-town advertisement office West Thirty-second street, at the june Broadway and Sixth avenue, from S A. M. to S P. M.

NATIONAL REFORM TICKET.

Sor President : LYMAN TRUMBULL. OF ILLINOIS.

Sor Bice Bresident : SAMUEL J. TILDEN, OF NEW YORK.

Issues for the Campaign. 1. One term of office for the President, and no more; the Constitution to be amended to secure

II. Both Grantism and Tweedism to be abolished in national affairs by laws for the summary punish ment of present-taking and bribe-taking as well as of public robbery.

III. Universal amnesty and restoration of politi sal rights to all persons concerned in the late rebel-

IV. Reform in the Civil Service, so that appoin ment to office will no longer depend on parts satronage, and cannot be used as a means of cor fupting the politics of the country and perpetuating anworthy men in high places; and so that the Presilent cannot appoint his own relations or those o his wife to any office whatever.

V. Reform of the revenue; reduction in the num ber of revenue officers and the expenses of collecting duties and taxes; fixed salaries for all revenue officers; the abolition of import duties on all the secessaries of life, and the reduction of other duties to a consistent, rational, and moderate system; the abolition of unconstitutional and superfluous inter asl taxes, leaving only stamps, tobacco, and distille. spirits as the subjects of such taxation.

VI. Legislation to prevent the levy of blackmail spon clerks and other public officers for party politi sal purposes, and for the summary punishment alike of those who demand and those who pay such sontributions.

#### Furning Tweed Out of the Senate-Have the People any Rights in the Case ?

At the November election WM. M. TWEEL was returned as State Senator from the Fourth District, which is composed of nine wards in this city. His nominal majority in wound numbers was eleven thousand. It is alleged that some illegal votes were polled for him, or that there was some miscounting. These charges ought to be thoroughly and impartially investigated. If enough illegal votes are discovered to turn the scale against Mr. Tweed, all will agree that he should be susted. But this is not the main or real point in controversy. There are other sharges against Mr. TWEED, and it is on them that it is proposed to hurn him out. He is accused of having had a hand in the defrauding of the sounty of New York out of certain public moneys. A suit, of an extraordinary character, and in form without precedent, has been brought, in the name of the people of have been taken by him and his associates. An indictment has also been found against Mr. TWEED; but it is immaterial to the purposes of this article whether this indictment is invalid or valid. There has been no conviction on it, and that is the only fact in regard to it pertinent to this discussion.

A public outery has been raised, based on these accusations; but a man cannot be excluded from a seat in the Legislature on account of mere accusations. Were such a thing possible, in times of high political excitement a clamor would be raised against every member by the opposite party, and the consequence would be that all the seats of the minority, both in the Senate and Assembly, would be declared vacant.

The great question at issue is whether the initiation of suits, either civil or criminal, or both, against a member of the Legislature is a sufficient ground for his expulsion.

This is a constitutional and legal question and for its solution and answer we must look into the Constitution and laws. The Constitution provides that "the Sen

ate shall consist of thirty-two members, and the Senators shall be chosen for two years. and that "the State shall be divided into thirty-two districts, to be called Senate Dis tricts, each of which shall choose one Sena-

As the returns now stand, the Fourth Benate District has chosen WILLIAM M. TWEED. He is its choice; and, unless constitutionally or legally disqualified, he must have his seat, or the Senate will not "con sist of" or be constituted of such members as the Constitution provides; because the Constitution says that each-meaning every one-of the Senate Districts shall choose on Senator, and the Fourth District will have been deprived of its right to choose one, Mr. TWEED being its choice.

The Constitution does not prescribe any qualification for Senators. The Constitution of 1822 required that they should be freeholders; but the Constitution of 1846, now in force, omitted this requirement. Under the present Constitution, however, a person who had been impeached and convicted by the Court for the Trial of Impeachments, might be disqualified, by the judgment of that Court, to hold any public office-that lying within the discretion of the Court. But Mr. Tweet has no such judgment against him, nor has he been either convicted by such Court, or impeached. So far as the Constitution is concerned, therefore, there exists no Impediment in the way of his taking and holding his seat.

The statute law of the State seems still to provide that Senators shall be freeholders, and that no person shall be capable of holding a civil office who at the time of his election shall not have attained the age of twenty one years, and who shall not then be a citi zen of this State. It is not denied that Mr. TWEED is a freeholder, or that he is twentyone, and a citizen. He scems, therefore, to these powers and provisions, that all other persons are eligible." In the same opinion the Court declared that the right of eligiconvicted of a public offence, shall be ineligible to public station.

It is plain, therefore, that so far as Mr. TWEED himself is concerned, he has a clear right to his seat in the Senate, and that any act of the Legislature enacted to exclude | treaty. him would be unconstitutional, null, and void. But it is not Mr. Tweed alone who would be excluded by such an unconstitutional act. It is that great body of the soversign people of the State who appear in the as their representative. If their voice can be silenced at the arbitrary will of a majority, in defiance of the Constitution and the law, then the voice of any other part of the State may be silenced by a like arbitrary act. The electors of the Fourth District have the right to say who shall represent them, and they are not accountable to any body else for their choice. Whoever strikes at a single Senator, in violation and defiance of the law and the Constitution. strikes at the rights and liberties of the whole people.

There is in the community a pervailing opinion that a legislative body, without be ing accountable to any other authority, may of their own motion exclude any member whom they dislike. This, it will be seen by the decision which we have cited above, is erroneous. It is founded on the provision of the Constitution which makes each House of the Legislature the judge of the qualifications of its own members. But while each House is the judge of these qualifications, the qualifications themselves are established, fixed, and limited by the Constitution and the law of the land, in the same way as Justices of Courts are Judges of law, but the Legislature makes the laws.

### First Blood for Grant.

The lower House of the Louisiana Legis lature consists of 101 members, whereof 56 are a quorum. Of these 101 members 75 are Republicans and 26 are Democrats. According to the original division of the two hos tile bodies now claiming to be the House of Representatives, there are assembled at the State House, with Mr. BREWSTER in the chair as Speaker, 55 Republicans and 5 Democrats, being 4 more than a quorum. There are assembled in the barroom of the Gem tavern, with ex-Confederate CARTER as Speaker, 20 Republicans and 21 Democrats. being 15 less than a quorum. Since the first division two or three members from the bolting body at the Gem have joined the regular body at the State House, the only place where either branch of the Legislatur. can constitutionally or legally meet.

An outside observer would think that this was a pretty clear case for Gen. GRANT, whether viewed in the light of the laws or of the State, to recover the money alleged to less be universally regarded, were there no political propriety. And so it would doubtnspiracy between Grant, Casey, Pack-ARD, and CARTER to overthrow the State Government simply because GRANT believes that Gov. WARMOTH and his friends at the State House are opposed to his renomination | and towns rapidly along its route, and from the for President, while the recusant Republicans at the Gem gin-mill are in favor of it. The majority of the Democratic members very naturally go with the recusant Republicans, for the obvious reason that they desire to scatter the Republican party of Louisiana to the winds.

> The Warmothites were waiting till the returning good sense of the recusants at the the new railroad. liquor saloon should impel them to return to their appropriate hall at the State House. Some having already gone there, the Custom House determined to arrest the flow of the tide. So, according to a fair sifting of all the evidence, the conspirators who were operating in the interests of GRANT under the lead of Casey and Carter set one of their Thugs to shoot down and kill, apparently without provocation, on Tuesday even ing, the Hon. W. B. WHEYLAND, a member of the regular body sitting at the State House. This may be regarded as the fire blood for GRANT.

The Thugs and untamed secessionists, led by the madcap CARTER, are openly on the side of the President, and they doubtless in tend to give him a pretext if possible for doing what he has all along contemplatedputting Louisiana under martial law, and thus securing a delegation in his favor to the

next National Convention. But what do high-minded Republicans think of accomplishing such an end by such

# Canadian Opposition to the Treaty.

In Canada a violent opposition is manifest ng itself against the ratification by the Dominion Parliament of those parts of the Washington treaty which concern Canada, and by the terms of the treaty must have the approval of its Parliament before taking effect. The people of the Dominion, with the exception of those of Nova Scotia, appear to be generally opposed to the treaty, and at present its ratification is far from probable

This opposition, however, does not arise from objections to the treaty itself, for no person of ordinary intelligence can fail to see that its provisions are far more advantageous to the Canadians than to our own people. But the people of the Dominion wish for a renewal of the Reciprocity treaty of 1854, and think that by refusing their assent to the provisions of the Washington treaty they will get it.

The Reciprocity treaty was a one-sided affair, by which, in return for concessions in regard to the fisheries, the inhabitants of the British Provinces had our markets thrown open to them, and were enabled to realize many of the benefits of American citizenship without incurring any of its obligations, or possess all the statutory as well as the con- relinquishing their allegiance to England. whipping post has no terrors. There is an old

stitutional requirements for a State Senator. | Under its operation during the twelve years We have seen that Mr. Tweed does not of its existence, \$230,000,000 worth of Canacome within any class of persons excluded dian products found a free market in the either by the Constitution or the laws from | United States, against \$124,000,000 of public office. He is, therefore, and was at | American products for which the treaty the time of the election, eligible to the office opened a free market in the Canadas. Of of Senator. In the case of Joseph Barkert the total Canadian commodities sold in the -the distinguished banker and lawyer, who | United States during the same period 94 per died a few days ago, at the age of ninety- cent. came free, and but 6 per cent, paid three-which was decided by the New York | duty; while 58 per cent. only of the Ameri-Court of Errors in 1824, it was held that | can commodities sold in Canada passed free "the Constitution declaring that certain per- to their market, and 42 per cent., or nearly sons are not eligible to office, it follows, from one-half, paid tribute to the Custom Houses of the Provincial Government. And the entire sales from this country to Canads-free goods and dutiable goods, domestic products bility to office cannot be taken away by any and foreign reëxports-altogether aggregalaw declaring that even a single person, not ted less for the twelve years by \$26,000,000 than the free goods which Canada producers were enabled by the treaty to sell in the United States. It is no wonder that the Canadians desire a return to the state o affairs which existed under this absurd

It is American traffic which supports the railroads and canals of Canada, and to shut us out from the navigation of the St. Law rence would only injure the trade of the Provinces. All concessions made to us in Senate only through him and in his person | regard to the fisheries are amply remunerated by the free admission of British fish and oil to American markets; and in all re spects the provisions of the Washington treaty are calculated to benefit Canada much more than the United States. Still, the Canadians will be satisfied with nothing less than a renewal of the so-called Reciprocity treaty, and will in all probability refuse to ratify the doings of the High Joint Commission. In that event, one of the most vexatious and dangerous questions at issue between Great Britain and the United States, that of the fisheries, will be left in as unsettled a condition as ever.

> Massachusetts has sixteen cities, The aggregate population of fifteen of them, including all except Salem, is 640,000, and their aggregate debt amounts to \$44,386,124, which is usiderably greater than that of the State itself. A large part of the debt contracted by these municipal corporations has been incurred in the construction of works of public improvement, some of which, water works for instance, yield a revenue more than sufficient to pay interest on the loans. About two-fifths of the entire population of the State are comprised in these fifteen cities.

Philadelphia is rejoicing over the increasing prosperity of her commercial interests. Previous to 1861 her exports were annually less than ten million dollars, with the exception of the years 1825 and 1854, when they were respetively \$11,000,000 and \$10,104,416. The aggre gate exports for the other years ranged from \$3,000,000 to \$8,000,000 annually, and in 1843 were only \$2,355,000. In 1860, the year just before the outbreak of the rebellion, the value of ne commodities shipped to foreign countries was \$7,747,893. The export statement for 1871 shows that while there were no exports to the British, Spanish, French, or Portuguese settlements in Africa, nor to China, the Argentine Republic, th United States of Colombia, the Sandwich Islands Uruguay, Peru, Chili, the Danish and Swedish West Indies-places to which there were exorts in 1860-the trade of Philadelphia with agland, Austria, Belgium, and other countries as largely increased, the total value of the good exported in 1871 being \$20,688,551. Since the year 1860 no vessels whatever have left Philadelphia for the British, French, Spanish, or Portuguese possessions in Africa.

kotab, will contain about 74,000 square miles, The new Territory contains a large area of fertile be crossed midway, however, by the Northern whole body of thieves and ruill Pacific Railroad, which will build up settlements line of the railroad population and agricultural development will be diffused in all directions. The existing white population of Dakota, numbering about 15,000, is concentrated chiefly in the southern part of the Territory, its capital, Yankton, being at the mouth of the James River; and a vast wilderness intervenes between these settlements and the country which will attract the attention of emigrants who follow the line of

A delegation of Creeks from the Indian Territory are about to visit Washington to urge a recognition of the Okmulgee Constitution, and to attend to other matters in which their nation s interested. The Creeks now number about 14,800, and own nearly 4,000,000 acres of land. with \$1,519,000 in money, which is held in trust for them by the Government. So, with all the wrongs which have been inflicted upon the aborigines by the whites, it seems there are some of them who cannot be properly called poor Indians. In 1866 they ceded to the United States 325,000 acres of their lands for the purpose of ettling other Indian tribes thereon, for which the United States agreed to pay \$975,108, as follows: \$200,000 to camble the Creeks to restore and improve their farms devastated by the war, and to bay demages to mission schools, &c; \$100,000 to pay losses to soldiers who enlisted in the nited States army, and refugees and freedmen; \$400,000 to be paid as per capita to the Creeks accruing from the sale of lands; interest on the ast two sums at five per cent.; and the remaining \$275,000 to be invested at five per cent. per annum, and \$100,000 also for agency buildings.

The people of Ohio decided at the last election to call a convention for the revision of the State Constitution, and it will be for the Legislature now in session to fix a time for the election of its members. One of the most important changes proposed relates to the future position of the Governor, and the questions whether he is to have the veto power or not, and whether his term of office shall be extended from two to four years, are likely to excite lively discussion. Under the existing Constitution the powers of the Governor of Ohio are of a very limited nature. Tox Conwin used to say that all the Governor had authority to do was to appoint notaries public and pardon convicts.

The opinion expressed by Mr. Biggs o Delaware in Congress, that the people of that State are proud of the whipping-post as an institution, does not appear to be shared by all his constituents; while his assertion that no man has ever been caught at a second attempt at crime after being once properly whaled is flatly contradieted by the Wilmington Commercial, which says that at least one-fifth if not one-fourth of he whippings annually are inflicted on persons who had been so punished previously. At a recent session of the court at Wilmington one LULTON was whipped for larceny who had been lashed at the same post, by the same cat-o'-ninetails, no less than twice or thrice previously. LULION said he had ceased to care for the punshment, and he had evidently also lost all sense of humifiation or shame. For some men the

story of a fellow who had just suffered for sheepstealing, who was heard to mutter, as he was putting on his shirt, that "if meat could be had as cheap as that, his family should never go

hungry again." The special committee of the Illinois Legislature, to which was referred the message of Gov. PALMER relating to the unlawful occupa tion of Chicago by the United States troops, has nade a report in which it is stated that the evidence brought before it shows that the intervention of military authority was entirely unneces sary as well as illegal; and not only that, but he presence of the soldiers in the city was ctually detrimental to the peace of the comnun's y, as, with a single exception, all the violent acts and riotous conduct occurring in Chicago from the time of the fire until Dec. 11, had been committed by the soldiers under Gen. Sheridan's command. The committee expresses its regret that President Grant has not yet seen fit to comply with the request of the Governor, long nce made, and revoke the order to the United states troops lately sent to Chicago to perform olice duty in that city in violation of the Constiution and laws of the State.

A suit for the recovery of \$10,000,000, or silroad property estimated to be of that value, s in progress in the United States Courts in Inliana. It was brought some two years ago in the Court of Common Pleas by the London, Liverpool and Globe Insurance Company against the Fort Wayne and Southern and the Indiana Southern Railroad Companies and certain individuals, on oreclosure of mortgages which the plaintiff held, and involves the title of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad to a portion of the track used by that company, and the title of the road bed used by the Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati Rail road. A motion to remand the case back to the Indiana State Courts has just been deteated.

Our new Post Office promises to be a very substantial structure, and we trust its beauty will also be satisfactory, though of this it is imossible to judge in the present state of the building. In his annual report, Mr. MULLETT, he architect, speaks of it as follows:

the architect, speaks of it as follows:

"The progress of work has been not only gratifying, but its cost mas been kept within the amount of the estimates. The first story is now actify completed. An idea of the immense amount of work that has been done may be formed from the following statement of materials used, and labor expended, to the present time, viz. 2.476.900 bricks; 15.701 barrels cement; 144.037 feet cube granite; 2,659 pards rubble masonry; 5.200,443 bounds of wrought and cast iron. And the magnitude of the undertaking, from the fact that there are now on gaged at Dix Island 1,000 persons in the preparation of the granite alone, of whom 704 are employed in quarrying the stock and otherwise for the contractors. Three hundred and thenty-even thousand one hundred and sixty-time and one had days' labor have already been expended in cutting and boxing the granite after it has been quarried; and it is estimated that there hundred thousand dats' labor will be required to complete that branch of the work alone.

We are glad to know that there is every reason to expect that this great edifice will be completed and ready for use within the period prescribed by the original law authorizing its construction

An example of the ill effects resulting rom the use of tobacco has recently been brought to notice, which is worthy the attention of the good Mr. Thank and his condjutors in the crusade against the obnoxious weed. In Virginia a Mrs. CHLOE FLATFORD of Fredericksburg became addicted to the use of tobacco at an early period of her life, and the habit of smoking and chewing became so strong with her that she was unable to comfortably exist without its in lulgence. For one hundred years this misguided woman continued the daily use of tobacco and only gave it up at her death, which occurred when she was one hundred and eighteen years old. This sad case shows how long a bad habit, once acquired, will sometimes cling to a person.

At the execution of the assassin of the tate Chief Justice Norman, in India, there was a large display of soldlers and police present, and among the latter was one desective. In order The new Territory of Ojlbway, which it is that there might be no mistake in regard to this proposed to set off in the northern part of Da- official he was dressed in uniform, with the word 'detective" embroidered on his cost. Here our being nearly one-half the present area of Dakota. authorities do not go so far as to label their deectives; but they give the work of ferreting and well-watered lands, but its inhabitants con- criminals exclusively into the hands of the men sist as yet almost entirely of Indians. It will who are better known than any others to the

Mr. Pendletan on the Issues of the Day.

From the World. From the World.

The Hon. George H. Pendie'on sends the fol-wing letter in repl. to a committee of Democrats Wgoster, Onlo, who invited Jam to attend their

Wooster, Onlo, who invited him to attend their Wooster, Onlo, who invited him to attend their lebration of the anniversary of the battle of New cans: Cincinnati. Dec. 30, 1871.
cara. Eshelmen, Fertsone, Baugaman, Committee

Measter Exhelmen, Fertisone, Bangaman, Committee of Tarritation.

Cincinnation.

Cincinnation.

Cincinnation of the Standaman, Committee of Tarritation to be present at the next annual celeoration of the Sth of January. It would have given me great pleasure to meet and take counsel of those who are so well grounded in the faith and the practice of Democracy as the men of Wayne countries of the tounders of our party.

Two great dangars impered free institutions under the policy of the party now in power. The spirit of centralized military government attacks every where the Constitution, and corruption in office desirors the civil administration. I do not speasurely or cliefly of special deflications, however exacting, but of the general degradation of the standard of official integrity, until the offices in both the civil and military service seem to be considered the property of the party, to be dispensed and administered primarily for party aggrandizement or personal profit.

These dangers grow out of and are inseparable from the present organization of the Republican party. Its foundation, its philosophy, its instory, and its leaders recognize military power and the corrupting use of money by official patronage as legislinate forces in ordinary civil administration, and now more than ever are tacy brought into active exercise. The Democratic narry confronts this theory and denounces these practices.

Founded upon the deter of local government, jeatness of powers granted to authority, taught that simplectly and decompany in Rebolician institutions, it maintains elects and confronters cevery village in the body and numers converted organization enters every village in the body and numers converted organization enters every village in the body and numers converted organization enters every village in the body and numers converted organization enters every village in

offices are a trust for the people, not spoils for the victors.

Its powerful organization enters every village in the land, and numbers autorized adderents nearly one-half the people—as intellectual, as pure, as patriotic, as unseitish as any of their fellow-citizens. They are too numerous to be cowardly. They are too patriotic to be lukewarm. They are too barriotic to be lukewarm they are too patriotic to be lukewarm of reverses. They are to despondency by ten years of reverses. They have shown constancy in defeat as well as wisdom in victory. If I uncerstand their feelings wisdom in victory. If I uncerstand their feelings they will neither disband their organization are flee the field before the contest commences. Entire course, they believe, would give undisputed sway to the present Administration, which could then give andivided attention to the deserters from its ranks.

ranks.

An advancing army, with the enemy either dispersed or in flight, never loses divisions or regiments, or even companies, and is generally able to
pick off or to pick up treacherous or thoughness

tragglers.

If there be, as is claimed, many members of the Republican party who disapprove the ideas which forminate the administration of President Grant, and are prepared to oppose his reflection, they should declare their purposes, organize their party, should declare their purposes, organize their entry, develop and manifest their strength, and if I may predict the future, they will have no just cause, even the most sensitive and timid among them, for retusing to cooperate with the Democratic party. When its authorized Convention shall speak, it will remind its adherents that the ultimate and lighest purpose of its existence is to secure the greatest prosperity, in its best sense, of every human being in the land; that principles of government are true or untrue, as they contribute to this result; that parties and politics and offices are but means to this end; that orinciples are of different application, and questions love their importance in the ever-shutting changes of buman affairs, and discarding all narrow ideas, abandoning the consideration of all questions which have been decided or buried by the events which have passed; recognizing the accomplished facts of the present, and appreciating the dangers of the tuture, it will invite, both by words and by deeds, both by resolutions and by nominations, the zealous, hearly cooperation of all men who believe that the Constitution is a better system of government than markial law, and that reform in the civil service is a higher duty than rewarding prospective partisan efforts by distributing spoils,

the spons,

By this course the party, I should hope, would

attain success. If it should once more fail, as an

bonest, faithful, patriote minority, it will hole an

luportant position and exert an immense moral wer over the majority; and it may well with taith the inevitable hour which will crown in lity and patience with the success which it will e deserved.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, GBORGE H. PRNDLETON.

THE LOUISIANA OUTRAGES.

FLIGHT OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S NEW ORLEANS ASSASSINS.

The Conspirators Warned by Gen. Emory Representatives Invited to Return to the Capitol-Sne of the Wheylands under Arrest-The Custom House Gang Beaten. NEW OGLEARS, Jan. 10 .- The assass nation of

Representative Wheyland by the Custom House Sergeant-at-Arms has shortened the struckle of the State Government against the conspirators. Car. er's party had already unseated Waeyland, and yet their Sergean-at-Arms wanted him to help them make a quorum. The murdered man denied their right to arrest him, and was shot. This morning the Recorder's Court ordered the arrest of McCul ough, the assassin, and several others as accessories, including Col. Carter, and to enforce the order the police, well armed, proceeded to the Gera barroom to secure the prisoners. Carter and his friends disappeared, and the arrests tous far have not been

About noon it was found that the insurrectionists after leaving the Gem, and on learning of the orders of the Court in the assassination matter, assembled in Marshal Packard's office in the Custom House McCullough and the Sergeant-at-Arms assisting him are in the parish prison.

A WARTING TO THE INSURRECTIONISTS. Carter has been informed by Gen, Emory that he had bester submit to the civil authority, and that if he resists and a riot ensues the United States forces

will help the Governor in putting it down. Goy. Warmoth's proclamation to-day pronouncing he Custom House Assembly revolutionary, and inviting Representatives to take their seats at the Capitol, also assuring them that unless they abandon reassured the people and given confidence in the ability of the civil authority, so that business began to entiven and State securities ran up on Carondeles

Two other members of the Carter House returned to their seats to-day, and others sen i word that it they are assured that they will not be expelled they will return to-morrow.

WHEY LAND'S MURDERROS. The Coroner's jury gave vergict that Wheyland was murdered by McCullough, and McCormack and Carter as accessories. All three hold positions in he Custem House. Wheyland was burisd to-day. His funeral services were held in the hall of Repre sentatives as the Capitol, many ex-soldiers who

were in the army with him attending. Members of the Carter party report that they will not attempt to meet again, and peaceable citizens generally consider the conspiracy virtually ended : ut Marshal Packard was heard to say that the matter could not terminate without justice.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE MEN tried to get up an indignation meeting on Canal street this afternoon, but the citizens did not respond. Some friends of the President now declare that the removal of Federal officers here is inevitable, and that by their removal the Republi cans will promptly unite and leave the Democrets to fight their own battles alone. The Custom louse Senators are yet in Mississippi waiting for Carter to do something.

#### THE MURDER OF WHEYLAND.

the Corener's Jury Accusing the Custom House Sergeant-at-Aams of the Crime Another Proclamation by the Governor. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10 .- Early this morning a erge number of Metropolitans, armed with Win nester rifles, took their position on Royal street, copying almost the entire street from Canal to Custom Honse street, preventing the assembling of he Carterites at their usual places of meeting

The statements regarding the kuling of Wheyland are contradictory. Capt. McCann testified be ore e Orroner's Jury, so the Republican says that Me Cullough acknowledged that he had shot Wheyland n the discharge of his duties as Sergeant at Aras o

the House of Representatives.

The Republican continues: "When the evidence closed the jury, accompanied by Major Neury, one of Gov. Warmoth's counsel, who had been present of Gov. Warmoth's counsel, who had been present all through, adjourned to a room on Common street, where the vernict was agreed on, as follows: 'That W. B. Whevland came to his feath at the hands of certain persons at present nameless.' This morning Coroner Creaxl promplete innother verdict in the same case, charging McCullough and the two McCormicks with the murder of Waspland and theory W. Carter with being accessory before the fact. The Governor says in consequence of the yealet the sent a policeman on Royal street to an verdict he sent a policeman on Royal street to an east Carter.

THE GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION. THE GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.

Gov. Warmoth to-day issued another proclamation ordering the Carter faction to gests from further proceedings and commanding the members to return to their seats in the deneral Assembly. The application for an injunction from the Eight District Court restraining the Carterites from further action came up this morning, but was post-coned until Saturday.

further action came up this morning, but was postponel unti Saturday.

There is no material change in the condition of
affairs.

To-day business is very duil and very few ladles
have appeared on Canal street.

At two o'clock it is u-unity througed, but to day
there could not twenty be seen there. There was
no outliness indoors, as the men generally were out.

THE EFFCT ON BUSINESS. The Prayune under the caption, "Suspensionsusiness," in the course of comments rays: "We are in the minds of comments rays:

"We are in the minds of one too short annual has season during which, if ever, our merchanis mus: accomplist their year's work in order to meet their year's expenses; yet hondes, whose sales amount to millions in the year's heart of the city, are objuged to close their doors against a moo at midday. There is an inca gainote less suffered by our citzens in this in the year of the city and the contract of the city are objuged to the city and the city of the city are objuged to the city and the city of the city are objuged to the city and the city of the city and the city of the city are objuged to the city and the city of the city and the city of the city and the city of the city

The Times says:

"The most lawless and reprehensible of all acts yet done during the faction fight new progression, was done this morating in the occupation of flows street with Metropolisan police armed with Remington

The Federal Government would not only be justified putting down the Administration of Gov. Warrant but it is bound in duty to cause such a rise to case a bar which he has establish a in this State. It make any is justifiable in any conjuncture, it surely is so a crisis like the present.

Grand Demonstration in Limerick. London, Jan. 10.—An immense demonstratio was made in Limerick to-night by the supporters

ome rule, in the form of a reception to Messra, P. J. Smyth and Isaac Butt and other prominent ad vocates of the movement. A procession numbering thirty thousand persons, bearing many tanners marched through the principal streets of the cry, and family halled at Daniel O' conneil's monament, and family halled at Daniel O' conneil's monament, where a rumber of specenes were made. Mr. But, in the course of his speech, stake of the many wrongs in fixed monafredness, and urged the ranging of the oppressed nation from the dist. He was also very severe in his denum lation of the Marquis of Hartington, Chief Secretary for Iteland. Cruelty in a Brooklyn School.

Mrs. Annie Ross, a teacher in the colored fre school in High street, Brookiyn, on Priday crue ly beat a little girl named Alice Patterson because sh oesta integrif named Affee Paterson because she could not satisfactorily answer the question, "How much do nine and six make?" The child was struck with a leather strap over the shoulders and around the neck, and was hit in the eye, the blow making a severe wound. She went home with her clothes covered with blood. This is the second time Miss Ross has betten the Patterson girl.

The Coal Mine Difficulties Settled. The Coal Mine Difficulties Settled.

Scranfon, Pa., Jan. 10.—The difficulty between the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company and their miners has been anneably settled. The men have agreed to accept the reduction of 10 per cent. on wages, provided the Company reduce the price of powder and oil. Mr. Parish, the President of the Company, has signified his readness to agree to this, and work will probably be resumed in the Wyoming region on Monday next.

## THIS MORNING'S TELEGRAMS. The Pope will shortly send an ultimatum to the Bishops who have not accepted the dogma or tofall-bility.

bility.

The storm on the southern coast of California is now suchding. It has been the longest and most severe known there for ten years.

The Hon A. A. Sargent, Senator elect from California, arrived yesterday afternoon, eighteen days from San Francisco, having been anowed in at various points on the Union Pacific Railrond.

points on the Union Pacific Railroad.

At Janesville, Wis, testerday, Delo Burch fell against a circular saw while in motion. It can in least in two places and split his right arm from the wrist to the shoulder. He did in two noirs.

A heavy shock of earthquake was felt in Quebec on Wednesday night, lasting about five seconds. The spock was folt at fivered a Loug Grand Island, Metes, and Tarce Rivers, and at Lancaster, N. H. The Grand Duke and suite leave St. Louis to day, via the North Missouri Hailroad, for Kanass City from which piace they proceed to Fort day or Eria, to spend two or three days hunting outdits.

Somuel E. Rad, conductor on the Providence and Worcester Railwad, was knocked off his train by pridice, not Providence, yesterday afternoon and cut a two lengthwise, iwenty-s win cat a passed over him. in two lengthwise twenty-s year care passes of the Na-Isabett Beecher Hooser announced in the Na-tional Woman's refrage Convention jesterday that Senator Tunnoul and contented that the Jadiciary Committee should give a kering to a delegation of the Committee Room next Friday. BOSS ELLA COMELENTS CINCUS.

Yesterday's Performance in Brooklyn The New Board of Aldermen Organized by the Ring-City Lots Involved.

Last week the King members of the Board of Aldermen of Broadlyn at a caucus received the na es of the rersons whom they should elect o the offices in their giff. They were adopted When the Board met, with Mayor Powell in e chair, Street Comrai stoner Furcy, t e Ring master of the Boss's circus, sented himself in a con manding position. The Boss was not present, as satisfaction. Mr. Howell, the Ring President of the Board of Supervisors, and Secretary Northrup (Rep.) of the Water Board, stood midway between se Street Commissioner and Jumpy Michaels. salars from the City Auditor's Department, was in conversation with some lesser lights. He now receives only \$1,000 as decreesper in the Mayor's office.

The flest business according to the programme

office.
The first business according to the programme was the election of officers. Algerman McGrowrig read from a printed list the names of the personnel decades had selected for the different positions. Jacob I. Bergen was reflected President of the Board, and Whitam G. Bishop. City Clerk.

Timothy Donovan, a young man with a heavy mountache, was elected as Inspector of Payements for the Restern Durriet, in puse of Mr. Irving, familiarly known as "Fatty." As the Eissern District of not do as well as was expected at the best rect of not do as well as was expected at the less than the second of the control of the

A. Brown and his friends will therefore mave give way.

B fore the balloting began, Ripley Ropus, a new y elected member from the Third Ward, are and said: "I am blaced nere in the Interest or party, and I houst be excused from voting, because these mains are placed in communion he interest of varty." The Board smilet, and proceeded to eject Bonovan.

All the Rop conductors were closed in this con-

ceedet to eject Bonovan.
All the Ring candulates were elected in this man
ner. Adderman Sectionary reactor methos, and to
Prevident rattled off, "All those in tavar of th
appointment say age; contrary, not. It is carried.
The officers elected are as lodows:

The officers elected are as indows:

President of the Board, Jacob I. Bergen; City Clerk
Wm. 6. Bishon; Keeper of the City Hail, Patrick Tortey; Assistant Keeper of the City Hail, Thomas MeGuile; Methongr of the Coard, Andrew McDona of,
Engineer of the City Hail, Timonay ward; Inspector
of Paveniens, Essien District, Timothy Donovan; Inspector of Paveniens, Western District, Pauly Clare
peaters of Weight and Mersures, Western District,
James Faran, Michael Malone; Swaters of Weights and
Measures, Essien District, Per Calian, Join 6, Hail
man; Keeper of District, Per Calian, Join 6, Hail
man; Keeper of District, Policy Facepor of Ward
Cossets, Donold Marpay; Posent Maker, Eight h Ward
O. Martin; Keeper of Manifolm was received. In the Ash
Keeper of Tairle Artest Frage, John Victory, Keeper
of Carroll street Bridge, John Farreit.
A communication was received from Mr. Frank

Union street Bridge, John Farrell.

A communication was received from Mr. Fronk Swit, offering to pay for the ront of the North sixua street dock. Mr. Switt wishes to pay the rent to those only who have authority to receive it. This does not agree with the statement made by the Street Commissioner, that Mr. Switt wished to use the city property without paying for it. There is, it is said, a rich story connected with the feud between the Street Commissioner and Mr. Switt. The view of the Street Commissioner and Mr. Switt world to the tween the Street Commissioner and Mr. Switt world for the tree the Street Commissioner and Mr. Switt world for the tree the Street Commissioner and Mr. Switt The city lots, valued at \$3,000, are said to be involved in the quarrel, it is reported that Swift promised these lots to Furey as, a bonus to certain contracts, and after receiving the contracts refused to give in the lots. In retaintion Furey took away from Swiftthe contract for removing the offal from the city.

#### HOBOREN'S NEW CITY MAP.

The Consolidation Movement Across the River-General Plan for a Charter. An adjourned meeting of the Citizens' Com-

nittee of Twenty, appointed by the Board of Cour limen of the city of Hoboken, together with comsittees from the adjacent townships, was held at o City Hall last evening to receive the report of general plan of a charter under the proposed conolidation of the adjacent townships, which had een prepared by a sub-Committee, of which Mr. 7. Shiopen was Chairman. His Ronor Mayor ersant presided. The plan for a charter was

chinership present that the propose city should a The Committee report that the propose city should netude the present city of Hoodgen, the town of Jeion, and the townships of Union, North Hoboten, Weshawken, and West Hoodgen; that the fficers of sine city should be a Mayor, one Council, and elected at three, woo smill be the President of the Council, a City Clerk, a City Treasurer, a Colector of City Rayenne, an Assistant City there, ne Coursel, a City Clerk, a City Treasurer, a Col-ector of City Revenue, an Assessor, Street Com-plement of City Revenue, an Assessor, Street Com-plement of the Board of Water Com-bissioners, and five Tax Levy Commissioners. The ward officers should consist of one Council-nan from each ward, two Jurices of the Peacs, one Crustee of Schools, one Caosan Freeholder, two Instables, one Judge of Erction, two Inspectors of Election, and one Clerk. That the courter election should be seld the fere-ert of Acti.

dition to his ordinary executive duties, the

## DEAD OR ALIVEY

three Corpses Prepared for the Grave biting Extraordinary Symptons of Returning Lite-A Michigan Mystery. From the Detroit Free Press. Saturday evening, after Coroner Gua

Saturday evening, after Coroner Gran had empanelled a jury and add urned the inquisit in the accordance of the victums of the Steam's fire, the body of Stewart was taken to his mother's house on Congress street, while those of Beadinghousen and George were failed over to treed it under aker and tressed for the grave before being taken in charge by friends. Both were but into the reoffers and remained the unit Sunday morning. About 8 o'clock, as Mirs. Feening alusen (the mother) opened the cofficient of the corone and the control of the control of the control of the control of the corone and turned a fittle in its call. She was at once greatly excited, and her excitement and that of her riends increased as the face of the corone had as sumed a look of life, the face being flushed, the flucer halls looking red, and considerable warmtubeing apparent on touching the hands or face.

Efforts to response the bead. EFFORTS TO RESTORE THE DEAD.

being apparent on touching the hands or face.

EFFORTS TO ESSIGHE THE DEAD.

The corose was immediately removed from its coffin, placed on a lounge, and wrapped in blankets, and in a nitle time two or three surgeons had been called in. As time went on, sichs of life become more and more apparent, and the news began to stread through the city that there was hope of saving the young man—raising him from the dead Scores and bundreds of people began moving to ward the corner of Russell and Anticiam streets, and during the day and evening the house and yard were flied with citizens anxious to learn the smallest particulars of the case. The face was warm when touched. It seemed as though the blood was circulating in the firgers, and by evening the narents and friends of the victim had great hopes that he would be restored to consciousness before morning. The body was kept warm; the face that those wind moved to consciousness before morning. The body was kept warm; the facet and hands vincously when nowing in the boy, as though he was only askeep. The suffaces and raindity when character ize the limbs of the dead vere lack in there, as the hands could be moved easily, the fingers bent, the arms raised and moved from star to said, and several needed to like.

Electrifying the corpsi.

Abother hoby showing signs of the Abother hoby showing signs of the Larous inverted the at 147 Catastine street, is still more singular. Sunday morning, as in the other case, signs of the were exhibited, and he was taken from his coffin and placed upon woolen brakers, and his friends, intensely excite, becam making great eworts to restore sim to hie. His hands were challed, his feet were ruoped in hot whiskey, and every effort made for the next ten hours to oresk up what many believed was a trance. The news went abroad, and haif the medical men in the city, besides hundreds of citizens paid the house a visit, Everything was tried that could be suggested, but no further enange was made than to bring a deeper flust to the cheek and to render the limbs less suiff. Work was continued on Sunday night and all day Monday, and then, every effort having faited, it was decided that nothing more could be done. And yet, at d'chock last evening, the face of the corpse was warn to the touch, the hands were not near as co.d as the uncloved hand of a bedestrian, and the flager mails were as red as those of any person in good health. A score of doctors in all visited and examined the body, and some would not be convinced that death had actually occurred, while all were puzzied to account for the conflation of the body. ANOTHER BODY SHOWING SIGNS OF LIFE.

Zied to account for the condition of the body.

A MIRACLE EXPECTED.

The body of joung bloward did not exhibit such strong indications of life as these of his companions, but it was nevertheless hird to convenience that he was deed sinced of seconds.

In George's case, as in Economyanasco's, the parents have determined to keep the body and til decomposition sets in Hundreds of theories have been advanced in expansation of this strange phenomenon. Some think has vicinity and the total conditions of the bodies, and chast the present conditions of the bodies, and chiers casm that deam came instantly, and that the bodies exhibit just the indications shown when a person is killed by a stroke of lightning. But as it may, the incidents created much excitement around the city vesterds and, as was natural, nearly every record was grossly excited was to be wrought.

Dr. Colton will give a free lecture and exhibition of the laughing gas for ladies, in the large hall of to Ocoper Institute, this afternoon, commencing as

FOUND IN JURSEY CITY.

TWO RLLATIVES OF THE FRUSIDENT

or of them Discovers that his Consin Mar-

ried Gen. Benta Steer, and set a Far Once The Jurary Cay Relative Carries a Rebel Builet in his flady lie is a Re-publicate, but will not Vote for Grant.

Two genuine living curiosities have been discovered in Jersey City. Tay are two brothers who, though related to President Grant, do not not a Government office, nor even enjoy a scare in the spoils of any. The brothers are Henry and E4. ward Runge. 1 nov are partners in the firm of hunge & Lange, dry goods retailers, 36 Newark avenue, one of the most unpretending establisments on that thoroughfare. They were both born in Germany, and the circumstances under which they discovered their illustrious relative are some what curious.
A COUSIN DISCOVERED.

bix weeks after the great fire Mr. Heary Roage

had occasion to visit Chicago. While sejourning there he received through the Post Office a remittimes from his brother in Jersey City. When he gave his name in at the money order office in Chicano, he was informed that one of the officials was also semed Henry Runge, and he was politicly questioned as to whether there existed any relationship between them. The clerk added that Mr. Runge bore 2 striking resemblance to Mr heary Runze, the superintendent of their delivery department The Jersey City gentleman failed to recall to his and any such relative, but requested an interview atth his namesake. They were introduced to each other, and after a brief conversation, during which they compared their podizions, they were ever-joved at discovering that they were first cousins, Mr. Henry Range of Jersey City was then invited home to take supper with his cousin, Mr. Henry

Eunge of Chicago. MARRIED DENT'S NEICR AND GOT AN OFFICE.

In the course of the evening's conversation the tenner asked the latter how he came by his good fertune in enjoying an appointment as a Federal officeholder. It was then that Mr. Henry Runge, of nicago, informed his cousin that Mrs. Rango was a Miss Dent, a niece of Brig. Gen. F. T. Dent, be-fore she became Mrs. Runge. Two years ago he set his heart on obtaining the American Consulship is the city of Bremen. He visited Washington for the purpose of exhibiting his family credentials. It was, however, found inexpedient to remove from his position the incumbent of the Bremen Convulship, and Mr. Rusge had to go home satisfied with the superintendency of the Delivery Department in the Caicago Pest Office. This purch yields him an annual selary of \$1,70). Before he obtained this posi-tion he owned a small drug store in Chic.go. He was born in the United States out converses fluent-

THE R LATIVE WITHOUT OFFICE.

in the German language.

THE E LATIVE WITHOUT OFFICE.

A FUN reporter visited Mr. Henry Range at his store in Jersey City yesterday. He fount that gentleman behind his counter, serving his customers. He is a young man, about thirty-two years of age, of cars compension, about thirty-two years of age, of cars compension, about the lost six in height, and weight probably about 140 pounds. He speaks in most Rights with a siight German accent, and is a very intelligent and affable gontleman.

Uoon questioning him as to his previous history he informed the fully reporter that he came to this country when he was sevention years of age. Essived his time to a New York dry goods homse, and at the breaking out of the war emisted as a private soldier in the Fourth New York Cavairy. He was subsequently promotel for good behavior to the office of quartermaster-secrent of his regiment, in a spirited skirmish at Receion Ford, on the morning of Sopt, 16, 1865, he received two severe wounds, both outlets enter for his right side, one of them lodging in his hip, where it now remains which he receives he received an honorable discharge and a munifical person of \$5 per montal he obtained a chartenin in a dry goods home again and sevel his extrained a dry goods home again and sevel his extrained and any goods home again.

HE VOTED FOR GRANT. "Did you vote for your distinguished relative when he can for Freed ent," asked the soun reporter, "Yes, sir," reputed Mr. Ruare, "I was a Union solution. I voted for Grant because he was a solution. We all thought that when he would be elected he would do justice to the would solither of the Aar, and give them the preference over others, everything else being equal. He has appointed a new generals and colorids, but whatean

BUT WILL NOT YOTH FOR HIM AGAIN.

Reporter—Are you a Repu dican, Mr. Runco 7 ar. Runco - Ave, but I said not vote for Grant Reporter—Do you has it is wrong in him to

The South Carolina Bondholders. LTIMORE, Jan. 10.-At a meeting of the outh Carolina bondholders to-night at the Eulast liouse fourteen persons were present, representing conds to the amount of \$200,000. A. B. Patterson resided. A leval opinion by R. G. Brent was read,

LUSSES BY FIRE.

or'es McFarland's disabery at Sagetown, Ith The American Hotel stables in Bubylon, R. I., with horse values at \$1,000. Even \$10.0 The Woons c'est Manufacturing Company's store-M. D. Gartne,'s dwelling and tanners in Mobicate Le, Oato. Loss \$15,000; medicance \$2,000. Fleischmann & Co.'s distillery, at Riversite, Cosminal Incomitary, Loss, \$60,001; insurance, \$50,002

CURIOSITIES OF CRIME.

The Staten Island ferry tout Castle on laste,

Sarah Perry of Frowdence vestraday made so plant to Gineer fernane, of the City Hall polecy, the arrival of the Providence of all land during the second of the city hall polecy arrest archival of the robbet of \$1.87 The officer arrest archival Golden and John Wiley two of the relipssengers, oh supported Aleria in Committeen.

Fears are entertained that Frank A. Brurer,

Yesterfay morning, at 4% o'clock, Officer O'N
of the West Thirty seventh street station, found J
officer of the West Thirty seventh street station, found J
officer insensition and blee high room a wound of
read. When restored he said that as he was about
each. When restored he said that as he was about
each is door he was attacked of two most. I
or the head with a heavy instrument of
a tack him on the head with a heavy instrument of
a tack him on the head with a heavy instrument of
a tack him on the head with a heavy instrument of
the door has a second man of his grow and
had chain, and \$ 00 in money.

About 6 o'clock last ever us Cast. Gunner, of tty-math street noise, removed information